

State Library

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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as Liberal Discount to Clubs—\$1.50

A CULLUD SARMON.

Belubbed fellow trabbler, in holding for to day, I doesn't quote no special verse for what has to say. De sarmon will be very short, and dit here am de next.

Dat half-way doin's ain't no count for dis world or de next.

Dis world dat we's littlin' in is like a cotton row; Whar ebbry culturd gummie got to go to hoh;

An' t'wixt time a lazy nigger stops to take a smoke; De graps keeps a growin', so smudder up his chaps.

When Moses led de Jews across de waters ob de sea, Day had to keep a-singt jessie fas' as fast could be. Do you s'pos' dat day coul' obber have succeeded in der wish?

An' reached de promised land at last; if dey had stopped to fish?

My friends, das was a garden once whar Adden lived wid Eve.

Whid not round to boder dem, no neighbor for three.

An' ebbry day was Christmas, dat day got deir rations free.

An' ebbrything belonged to dem except an apple tree.

You all know bout de story—how de snake came sweeping round.

A stump-tall, rusty moccasin, a-crawlin' on de groun'—

How Eve an' Addem eat deir fruit, an' went an' hid deir face;

Till de angel o'erseet he cam' an' drove 'em off de place.

Now s'pos' dat man an' woman hadn't 'templed for work;

But had grov' bout deir gardenin' an' tended to deir work;

Dey wouldn't had been a-loafin' whar dey had no business to;

An' de Deibell'd never had a chance to tell 'em what to do.

No! now way don'ts brudders! It'll nobber do, I say!

Go at your task and finish it, an' den's de time to say!

For evry' dey cras is good de rain 'll spoil de bella,

Ushus you keep a-pickin' in de garden on yours soulds.

Keeps a plowin', an' a holn', an' a scrappin' ob de rows.

An' when ginnin's obber you can pay up what you owes.

But if you quit a-workin' ebbry time de sun is hot, De sheriff's gwine to lebby on ebbertying you're not.

Whatever tis you's a-drivin' at, be sure an' driv'e it through.

An' don't let mufin stop you, but do what you's gwine to do;

For when you sees a nigger foolin', den, sho's he's here;

You's gwine to see him comin' out de small end ob de horn.

When you's foun' de tention you hab gib dis afternoon, Sister Williams will 'blige us by de ratlin' ob a tune; I see dat Brudger Johnson's 'bout to pass' round de hat.

An' don't let us hab no half-way doin's when it comes to dat.

HAROLD; OR, THE FALSE FRIEND.

A TALE OF BOSTON.

"I'mprisoned! Accused of murder! Good God, what fearful calamity is this!"

The words were uttered in a lone of exquisite anguish, by a gray-haired man who stood in the centre of a richly furnished apartment of a large mansion situated in the very heart of the city of Boston.

The old man's hands were clasped wildly before him; his lips tightly compressed, and his eyes were filled with a burning intense and painful agitation. Before him stood an officer of the law. He seemed but little affected at the personal mention of terrible grief at his side. Experience in his profession had hardened his heart, and what he now beheld was, to him, but an ordinary event of life.

The officer had just brought intelligence that the son of Benjamin Harris, the old man above mentioned, had been arrested upon a charge of murder, perpetrated under peculiar circumstances, and in a manner that left but little doubt of the guilt of the prisoner.

Mr. Harris walked the room for a moment with an uneven step; and at length, having collected his thoughts, as he had done, he related to the officer, and, in a broken voice, requested him to give the details of the terrible catastrophe. The officer did so, and the following is the substance of his narrative:

Edward Harris had, at an early hour the evening before, entered a certain gambling hell of the city, and there he encountered a most notorious gambler, with whom Harris, not knowing his character, at once commenced to play. Their game continued for some hours, until at last Harris detected his opponent's act of cheating, and boldly accused him of it. The gambler, however, denied it, and the former reiterating his assertion, the latter boldly declared him a liar. Harris sprang to his feet, and with one blow of his fist, he felled the false gambler to the ground.

With muttered curses the latter arose and darting upon Harris, sought to pull him down. He was evaded, however, and Harris again struck him. The latter then seemed suddenly to recover his self-possession, and with a triumphant laugh proclaimed that he had cheated, and ended by saying that his opponent had departed from the scene.

Edward Harris was heard to say in the gambling-house that he would "fix him yet." The clock struck two a few moments afterwards, and Harris departed.

The next that was known of him, he was found bengling over the body of his murdered opponent, and his clothes saturated with blood. The watchman who discovered him declared that he had heard a low shriek, and that, as soon as possible, he had reached the spot and, becoming a stark and motionless mass, had fallen to the earth. Edward Harris was heard to say in the gambling-house that he would "fix him yet."

When arrested, Harris coolly stated his entire innocence, and said, that the same shriek which had attracted the attention of the watchman, called him to the spot, and that, arriving but a few moments before, he was detected in an examination of the man's wound, and arrested in that position.

Such were the circumstances under which Edward Harris was arrested; and, to even the most unprejudiced and dispassionate observer, there seemed a strong probability of guilt.

At the office left Mr. Harris, he carried the message to his son, that he would shortly visit him in prison; not however, before he had engaged the most eminent legal talent that money could command.

Mr. Harris then seized the bell rope, summoned a servant.

"John, my nephew in?"

"Yes, sir."

"Call him hither."

In a few moments the door opened, and a young man entered the apartment. He was a tall, finely built man, of about twenty-five or six years of age. His face

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VOL. XXVI.

SALEM, N. C., OCTOBER 3, 1878.

NO. 40.

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with

NEATNESS, DISPATCH,

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with any other.

Varieties.

—Knives were first made in 1563.

—Interest blinds some and makes some see.

—Tobacco was introduced into England in 1583.

—He is really wise who is notled at nothing.

—The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488.

—Lace sleeves are still worn in silk evening dresses.

—The Chinese claim to have invented the telephone in the year 968.

—The money in Scotland was altered from that of England in 1354.

—Hats made entirely of feathers are seen at the millinery establishments.

—The first lime made in New England was burned in Newbury, Mass., by James Noyes.

—Many so-called "camel's hair brushes" are made from the hair of the tails of squirrels.

—Plaids are so popular that even handsome silks are of plaids formed of several distinct colors.

—The only way to escape the control of low desires is to rise above them in the love of better things.

—The evening song of the nightingale is nice, but the morning lay of the barn-door fowl is nicer.

—It is estimated that the annual wine produce of Spain averages upwards of 140,000,000 gallons.

—The first cast-iron edifice erected in America was upon the corner of Centre and Duane streets, New York.

—The polished brass ornaments, for which there has been a mania, are now rivaled by those of mixed silver and brass.

—In Hungary the national costumes have nearly died out entirely, every lady in everyday life dressing as they do in Paris.

—Handsome garnitures for fall hats are made of the bands of cashmere feathers on which are two heads of the merle bird.

—The new imported silk ties for ladies are very bright, and showy colors; some have two colors strongly contrasting.

—Impety takes a woman out of her sex as well as out of her place; there is a dash of the bearded lady in every she-free-thinker.

—Fancy brocade ribbons, with feather edge in solid colors, are shown; also, reversible ribbons in satin and water colors.

—Edison denies that he is working at a flying-machine or perpetual motion, and will consequently continue to be known as a level-headed man.

—Among new imported millinery goods is a velvet called the Medicis velvet, which comes in several shades or colors combined in one piece.

—The first successful experiment of burning anthracite coal in an open hearth was by Judge Jesse Fell, of Pennsylvania, February 11th, 1808.

—The Declaration of Independence was the first national state paper in which the words "United States of America" were used as the style and title of the nation.

—It is stated that nine cases of Daltonism—color-blindness—out of ten may be easily cured in young subjects.

The best means of treatment consists in methodical exercise upon colored objects.

—The court mantie made for the wedding dress of the Princess Marie, of Prussia, is of cloth of silver, and has a train six yards long—almost long enough to reach from the altar to the church door.

—The first cotton factory in the United States was established at Beverly, Mass., in 1787. It continued in operation until 1802, and then stopped, 90 per cent. of the capital having been sunk in the enterprise.

—English steel pens are almost entirely made by women. In 1820-21 the first gross of "three-slit" steel pens was sold wholesale at £7 4s. the gross. In 1830 they had fallen to 8d., and in 1832 to 6d. per gross. A better article is now sold at 6d. per gross.

—Inflammable gas was first evolved from coal in 1736 to 1739. A use of the gas was first attempted at Cornwall in 1792. The first display of gas lights was made at Birmingham, on the occasion of rejoicings for peace in England in 1802.

—The coin examiner of the Treasury at Washington detects a counterfeit coin in a heap of money while blindfolded. He runs his fingers through the mass, and in a few minutes each coin is tested. This remarkable power of touch has been perfected only by the practice of years.

—It is not generally known that the Chinese make very fine razors, and that for a long period no European shaving knife could compare with theirs in keenness and durability. A fine edge is necessary with them, since they regularly shave their heads—carefully omitting the pigtails—without using soap or any other emollient. They only moisten the scalp with a little warm water.

—How many take a wrong view of life and waste their energies and destroy their nervous system in endeavoring to accumulate wealth, without thinking of the present happiness they are throwing away. It is not wealth or high station which makes a man happy. Many of the most wretched beings on earth have both; but it is a radiant, sunny disposition which knows how to bear little trials and enjoy comforts, and thus extract happiness from every incident in life.

—The heretofore unknown burial place of Frederick von Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nuremberg, and ancestor of the Prussian dynasty, has been discovered. The tomb was found in the crypt of the castle at Nuremberg.

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1878.

Joint Canvass.

The candidates for Congress, General Seales, Col. Winston and Judge Torgue, will address the people at the following times and places:

Lakeview, Davidson county, Tuesday, October 15.

Valentine Cross's, Davidson county, Wednesday, October 16.

Tyro, Davidson county, Thursday, October 17.

Jackson Hill, Davidson county, Friday, October 18.

High Point, Guilford county, Saturday, October 19.

Ashboro, Randolph county, Tuesday, October 22.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. A. S. Merriman will address the people at the following times and places:

Winston, Saturday, October 5th.

Dobson, Surry County, Tuesday Oct. 8.

All are cordially invited to come and hear him, as he will discuss the issues of the day fairly and ably.

THANKS for complimentary ticket to the 18th Annual Fair of the N. C. Agricultural Society, to be held in Raleigh, from October 14th to the 19th, inclusive.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet in the Presbyterian Church, Goldsboro, on Wednesday, October 23d, 1878, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The celebrated Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, England, is now in Boston. He will be in New York this week. He is a broad churchman, and his books have a charm seldom found in religious works.

THE STATE PAPERS are beginning to speak of Dog Laws, with much usual earnestness. Tax the dogs heavily, most of them are a nuisance at best, and have retarded sheep husbandry to such an extent that it has become so precarious that few farmers care to raise them. Tax heavily and encourage sheep raising.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The fever seems to be abating in the infected towns but is spreading in the surrounding country, in some localities.

In Memphis there were 22 deaths for the 24 hours up to 30th September.

In New Orleans 35 deaths, same time.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S PROPOSITION DECLINED.—It is announced from Washington that Commissioner Raum, to whom the matter was referred, has declined to entertain the novel proposition of Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, who requested that the State authorities be allowed to collect United States internal revenue taxes in that State on account of the great difficulties experienced by United States revenue officers in the performance of that duty.

No no! that does not suit the party in power, as the U. S. government would thereby be deprived of a considerable number of its office-holders. (strikers for the party.)

We are pleased to see that the Democrats are waking up to the necessity of polling their full strength in November next. Let nothing go by default. Stand together and support Col. Armfield for Congress in this district. The Democrats will do fully as well, if not better than the Greenbackers, as they have already shown a disposition to economise, by reducing the expenditures in all departments of the government.

Economy, first and foremost everywhere, and then the hard times will soon be overcome. Just in the same manner as an individual economies, and thus saves time and money, so the government should husband all resources, and frown down everything that has the appearance of extravagance, fraud and corruption, thus restoring public confidence. To illustrate the necessity of united action on the part of the Democrats, we clip the following from the Charlotte *Observer*:

The Republicans of North Carolina are confident of electing three members of Congress by a combination with independent men, an item which is now going the rounds of the Republican press, and which we find last in the *Washington Republican*. As the Republicans are hardly making any fight at all in this State, such claims as appear very absurd, but still, if this item proves as it does to point a moral, it is not entirely valueless. The moral is: Stand by the Democratic party; the election of any other than a Democrat is a victory for the Republicans. The item above is a confession of judgment. After this the independent—no matter by what name called—need not deny that he is in collusion with the Radicals. The *Washington* organ of the party says he is, and while the *Republican* is not authority against the Democrats, it is good authority against the Radicals and bridle tails. If any Democrat has been thinking of voting this fall, for any other than the straight Democratic candidate for Congress let him remember that the Republicans of North Carolina are confident of electing three members of Congress by a combination with independents.

MORE WAR.—War with Afghanistan is expected. The British government is actively preparing, and troops are being pushed to the frontier. The Albanians are concentrating and moving towards the Bosnian frontier. Hungarian Radicals met at Pesth and protested against the occupation of Bosnia and demand the withdrawal of the Austrian army.

Wm. Weatherly and his son James, who removed from Greensboro, some years ago, to Tennessee, died of yellow fever at Summerville, in that State, on Sunday, the 15th ult.

The great event of the week at Washington, was the formal reception of the Chinese Ambassador by the President at the White House on the 28th ultmo. The Ambassador and his attaches were driven to the Presidential mansion in carriages, arriving about 11 o'clock, A. M. The formal reception took place in the Blue Room. After the addresses, a general introduction and handshaking took place between the cabinet and the Chinese representatives. The ceremonies were private. The dress of the Orientals was magnificent and in keeping with the customs of the celestials on all State occasions. Ten years ago a similar scene was witnessed in the same place. The Japanese have also been introduced in like manner several years since, and has had a resident minister at Washington for some years.

AN ADDRESS.

Correspondence Raleigh Observer. RALEIGH, Sept. 23, 1878.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—In order that the following address may meet the eyes of all the teachers in the State, we request that each newspaper copy it in whole or in part.

KEMP P. BATTLE.
J. C. SCARBOROUGH.

To the Teachers of North Carolina:

The question of the hour is popular education. A wise system of public schools, liberally supported and efficiently administered, is essential not only to the social and political welfare of our State, but also to its material prosperity. Wealth and knowledge are inseparable as ignorance and vice. Education expands and sharpens all the human faculties quickens the public spirit, makes liberal the public sentiment, and creates a thirst for progress and improvement, whereby wealth is produced at home and capital is attracted from abroad.

Never have we greater necessity for education than now. The struggle for wealth and power grows fiercer day by day, and the State which fails to employ the most potent factor of success must be content to see her hard-earned gains consumed by others, and to sigh over her undeveloped resources. Popular education means a more enlightened and profitable system of agriculture, the introduction of trades and manufactures, the economy of labor by employing machinery, and the economy of material by utilizing what is now wasted, the improvement of our stock, the protection of our fish and game, the protection of our forest and the development of our mineral resources. It is safe to say that none of these objects will be accomplished until the public mind is stimulated and directed by a judicious system of education.

This subject has appealed to our legislators and the wisdom of their action is already seen in its happy results. The establishment of the University Normal School and its successful operation for the past two years have deeply stirred the public mind, and throughout the State there is an interest in education unparalleled in our history. There is a general demand for improved methods of instruction, for longer school terms, for a stricter and more intelligent supervision of the public schools, and for the most advanced educational facilities of all kinds. To these demands the representatives of the people will no doubt respond, but we must remember that legislation alone can not accomplish the work. To a great extent education is in the hands of the teachers, and it is their duty both to take the lead and bear the burdens. It is for them to observe the defects in the public school system, to devise remedies, and by a concerted action to execute their plans. The combined energy, intelligence and enthusiasm of all the teachers in North Carolina can accomplish a great reform in education, but nothing will ever be done by discord or listless indifference. The importance of unity in their efforts was felt by every teacher at the State Normal School, and the result was the organization of the State Teachers' Association.

The object of the Association is to build up the public school system in North Carolina, and the teachers who organized it have thought proper to invite the co-operation of their fellow-laborers throughout the State. The many details of the work will be completed hereafter in accordance with the wishes of the Association when fully organized. The first step is to bring all the teachers together by forming County Teachers' Associations, when at stated intervals the teachers in their respective counties meet together, compare views, read Educational Journals, and familiarize themselves with the method and ideas of teachers having a national reputation for learning and skill; when they study the needs and wishes of the people for whom they teach, and stimulate them to a due appreciation of education; when they search out and remedy the defects in the public school system, and establish that system firmly in the confidence of the public; and when delegations from county associations meet annually in the State Teachers' Association for conference and mutual improvement. This step will be taken not only for promoting education, but for elevating the business of teaching. The teachers may, if they will, make their calling professional. It is understood that every member of a county association is also a member of the State Association, and is entitled to all its privileges. It is earnestly hoped that no teacher will be found outside of our ranks at the next annual meeting. Both patriotism and self interest call for the earnest, active and persistent co-operation of teachers throughout the State.

The authorized agents of the Association are the members of the Advisory Committee in the several counties, to whom copies of the constitution and letters of advice have been forwarded. The Association has established a Teachers' Bureau whose object is to secure employment for merititous teachers and to provide suitable teachers for persons desiring to employ them. The bureau is under the general and management of the executive committee.

All persons desiring information concerning the Association of the Bureau are invited to correspond with Prof. George T. Winston, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Chapel Hill, N. C. KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres. State Teachers' Association. JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, Sup't Pub. Instruction.

You may save the expense of a trip to Hot Springs by the use of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. It is the remedy for the blood.

The October number of St. Nicholas opens with a very interesting story. The Violin Village, which carries us away to the mountains of the Tyrol, and the adventures of a bright young goat.

The two serials, Under the Lilies and Dab Kinzer, are brought to a happy close, one of which, Mrs. Prinkins' Surprise, contains some additional exploits of Nimpo whose Troubles interested the readers of St. Nicholas some years ago.

The long promised paper on Parlor Magic is given in this number, and the boys who wish to get up lively evening entertainments will be glad to see it. It contains plain and simple directions for the performance of many curious experiments.

The French Alphabet, with twenty-six original pictures, also appears, and among the other useful papers is one entitled How to Keep a Journal. A Tale of Many Tales, and Prince Charming, are lively sketches with pictures of model design and the like are several very funny cuts scattered through the number. The Very Little Folks have a bright poem, Hare and Hounds with a picture by Shepherd; and the departments are, as usual, well filled with good things. New volume commences in November. Call and see a specimen at the Bookstore.

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A great many remedies are advertised to bring them before the public, but the latter decides whether the article is good or bad. The good reputation which Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup enjoys is standing guarantee of its merits. Price \$3.00.

George W. Reid, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, of Randolph county, recently captured a team and wagon loaded with tobacco, which he took to Asheboro, where he unloaded the wagon and deposited the tobacco in a store for safe keeping, and also locked the wheels of the wagon. During the night a number of armed men visited the place, broke the chain which locked the wheels of the wagon, took possession of the horses and hitched them up and then demanded the tobacco from the person with whom it had been placed for safe keeping. The tobacco was given up, and the men loaded the wagon and drove off in great glee.—Greensboro *News*.

Christopher Betchler, an aged German, died at Charlotte on the 23d ult.—The *Observer* says: "Mr. Betchler was a somewhat historical character in Western North Carolina. He was a German by birth, and came to this country in 1832 or 1833, about the time that the gold discoveries were made in Burke and Rutherford counties. In those days there was no mint or place for coining of gold in this part of the country. No suggestion was made to an elder family to establish machinery for the coinage of the quality of gold that found in that part of the country. The success of that undertaking was remarkable. The Betchler coin was well known and readily passed throughout the whole State."

The Mount Airy *Visitor* says: We are sorry to chronicle the death of Mr. Thomas Snow, which occurred Wednesday evening. Mr. Snow, with others, was at work on the dam at Mr. Robert's mill pond, which had been damaged by the freshet. Mr. Snow accidentally fell into the sluice, which was pouring through a gap in the dam, and was severely bruised about the head and body. He laid under the water one hour. It is believed that he was instantly killed by the fall.

The Conviction of H. C. Secret. The trial in McDowell Superior Court, of the case of H. C. Secret, for the murder of his wife and step-child in the spring of 1877, has resulted in the conviction of the prisoner. The case has excited unusual interest by reason of the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, and by reason of the extreme barbarity of the act alleged against the defendant, and still the jury has found its verdict that verdict is a finding of the public record, that finding is a fit subject for public notice. We report therefore, that the finding of the jury gave no ground for surprise to those familiar with the testimony taken at the coroner's inquest, or to those who have read the evidence adduced in the trial last week. The defendant, accompanied by the woman and child, all in a buggy

together, is traced from Union county, the home of all three, through the country to Newton, Catawba county, where Secret and the woman are married. They go along the public road then in the direction of Icard Station, and the next day Secret returns through the country, coming in the direction of Charlotte, driving the same mule to the grave of his wife. The hair, shoes, snuff-box and articles of clothing taken out of the grave are found to correspond with those of Mrs. Stevenson and Minnie, the child, went West from Charlotte on an emigrant ticket. Ten months later a grave is discovered in the woods near Icard Station, and in the grave the bones of an adult and a child. The hair, shoes, snuff-box and articles of clothing found in the grave are found to correspond with those of Mrs. Stevenson and her little daughter. This is the gist of the State's testimony.

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Never have we greater necessity for education than now. The struggle for wealth and power grows fiercer day by day, and the State which fails to employ the most potent factor of success must be content to see her hard-earned gains consumed by others, and to sigh over her undeveloped resources. Popular education means a more enlightened and profitable system of agriculture, the introduction of trades and manufactures, the economy of labor by employing machinery, and the economy of material by utilizing what is now wasted, the improvement of our stock, the protection of our fish and game, the protection of our forest and the development of our mineral resources. It is safe to say that none of these objects will be accomplished until the public mind is stimulated and directed by a judicious system of education.

This subject has appealed to our legislators and the wisdom of their action is already seen in its happy results. The establishment of the University Normal School and its successful operation for the past two years have deeply stirred the public mind, and throughout the State there is an interest in education unparalleled in our history. There is a general demand for improved methods of instruction, for longer school terms, for a stricter and more intelligent supervision of the public schools, and for the most advanced educational facilities of all kinds. To these demands the representatives of the people will no doubt respond, but we must remember that legislation alone can not accomplish the work. To a great extent education is in the hands of the teachers, and it is their duty both to take the lead and bear the burdens. It is for them to observe the defects in the public school system, to devise remedies, and by a concerted action to execute their plans. The combined energy, intelligence and enthusiasm of all the teachers in North Carolina can accomplish a great reform in education, but nothing will ever be done by discord or listless indifference. The importance of unity in their efforts was felt by every teacher at the State Normal School, and the result was the organization of the State Teachers' Association.

The object of the Association is to build up the public school system in North Carolina, and the teachers who organized it have thought proper to invite the co-operation of their fellow-laborers throughout the State. The many details of the work will be completed hereafter in accordance with the wishes of the Association when fully organized. The first step is to bring all the teachers together by forming County Teachers' Associations, when at stated intervals the teachers in their respective counties meet together, compare views, read Educational Journals, and familiarize themselves with the method and ideas of teachers having a national reputation for learning and skill; when they study the needs and wishes of the people for whom they teach, and stimulate them to a due appreciation of education; when they search out and remedy the defects in the public school system, and establish that system firmly in the confidence of the public; and when delegations from county associations meet annually in the State Teachers' Association for conference and mutual improvement. This step will be taken not only for promoting education, but for elevating the business of teaching. The teachers may, if they will, make their calling professional. It is understood that every member of a county association is also a member of the State Association, and is entitled to all its privileges. It is earnestly hoped that no teacher will be found outside of our ranks at the next annual meeting. Both patriotism and self interest call for the earnest, active and persistent co-operation of teachers throughout the State.

A great many remedies are advertised to bring them before the public, but the latter decides whether the article is good or bad. The good reputation which Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup enjoys is standing guarantee of its merits. Price \$3.00.

George W. Reid, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, of Randolph county, recently captured a team and wagon loaded with tobacco, which he took to Asheboro, where he unloaded the wagon and deposited the tobacco in a store for safe keeping, and also locked the wheels of the wagon. During the night a number of armed men visited the place, broke the chain which locked the wheels of the wagon, took possession of the horses and hitched them up and then demanded the tobacco from the person with whom it had been placed for safe keeping. The tobacco was given up, and the men loaded the wagon and drove off in great glee.—Greensboro *News*.

Christopher Betchler, an aged German, died at Charlotte on the 23d ult.—The *Observer* says: "Mr. Betchler was a somewhat historical character in Western North Carolina. He was a German by birth, and came to this country in 1832 or 1833, about the time that the gold discoveries were made in Burke and Rutherford counties. In those days there was no mint or place for coining of gold in this part of the country. No suggestion was made to an elder family to establish machinery for the coinage of the quality of gold that found in that part of the country. The success of that undertaking was remarkable. The Betchler coin was well known and readily passed throughout the whole State."

The Mount Airy *Visitor* says: We are sorry to chronicle the death of Mr. Thomas Snow, which occurred Wednesday evening. Mr.

The People's Press.

LOCAL ITEMS.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The Watauga Sabbath School will picnic on the 12th inst., [Oct.,] and all schools [bringing their dinners] are invited to participate.

W. W. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

Thanks for an invitation to be present.

MONDAY is the day for the County Commissioners to meet.

Mast is in some portions of the country only, very plenty.

THE first issue of the Academy in this scholastic year is out.

OSCAR AGTHE has departed for his new home in Philadelphia.

NEW county officers assume the responsibilities of office on December 1st.

THE fisherman came back from Hairs-ton's pond laden with a fine lot of trout.

MR. CHAS. FOGLE's residence is about completed, and ready for occupation.

SMITH, the Winston Druggist, can't be beat on Fine Perfumery.

A GOOD blacksmith is wanted at Farmington, Davie county. See the ad.

FRONTING THE Winston Postoffice and the store adjoining, a brick pavement has been laid.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION met at the Baptist Church Sunday afternoon. Mr. Bowles presiding.

WOOD HAULERS are commencing to supply the town with winter fuel. Go it while the roads are good.

REV. CHAS. PAYNE, a native of Lexington, N. C., and an able Presbyterian divine, discoursed in Winston Sunday.

THE new daily mail route running from Winston to Danbury is carried on horseback.

THE CORNET SEXTETTE were out up town Saturday night making sweet music for some pretty maidens that way.

A CAPITAL IDEA is the narrowing of the Widow's House steps which project so far into the pavement.

BYRON SPAUGH will fill the pulpit of the Moravian Church Sunday morning and JAMES E. HALL in the evening.

THE METHODIST P. Sunday School have chosen to-day for a pic-nic, and will rusticate in the wood-land near Mickey's Mill.

HOGS are not privileged to roam scot-free on the streets of Winston on and after the 1st. Fun ahead we wager for Tom and Frank.

SUNDAYS generally are and last Sunday specially was a financial day for the livery men. The stables, all of them, were empty; horses gone to big meetings.

SPARK'S BRIDGE, Davie county, seriously damaged by the late freshet, has been repaired, and the travelling public will find a safe crossing there.

THE PIPING are here for the arrangement of the water closet convenience at the Widow's House. Work upon the same is soon to commence.

A collection for relief of the yellow fever sufferers, taken up at the Presbyterian Church, Winston, Sunday, amounted to near \$20.

THE GREENRACKERS did not hold their meeting to nominate a Congressman, Saturday, but speak of doing so this week.

THE second growth of grass and weeds have been mown down in our Public Square, and the spot once again presents its wonted neat appearance.

MR. MCCORMICK, a well known Tennessee driller, stopped here for a few days during the past week, with a fine drove of horses and mules on his way South.

A DAINTY morsel those large second growth strawberries, found in the garden of Mr. T. Crist. Other of the plants are blooming like spring-time.

OUR young friend E. W. Meller had a loaded wagon to accidentally run over his foot Tuesday, while carting dirt from the new ice-house, and Ed. finds a cane very essential to travel with now.

CLEMMONSVILLE, under the new arrangement, which went into effect on the 1st, letting out the route as a separate contract, receives mail only twice a week. Formerly it was tri-weekly.

HO! FOR TEXAS.—A party from Yadkin county will start, by wagon, to North-Western Texas, in a few weeks. They leave in hope of finding better homes and better times out there.

I sat me down in thought profound, this maxim wise I made, that if you want Drugs fresh and pure, Smith's Drug Store is the place to trade.

WORK has been re-commenced on the new tobacco factory (formerly Tuck's,) this way from the depot.—Water from the Salem supply is used in building. The pipes are tapped near Mr. Brooks'.

E. M. FISHER, who tolls the ever welcome noonday bell, has been absent from his post of duty the past week, on account of sickness, and P. T. Shultz is filling the temporary vacancy.

THE RAILROAD.—Col. Moore it is, who superintends the survey of the Salem, Winston and Mooresville Railroad. The survey, we learn is progressing well.

LAST Friday evening the 5639th Jewish New Year, or more frequently called Rosh Hashana, began and several of the Hebrew brethren of Winston observed the occasion with closed doors. This is also a day of fasting among the Jewish people.

SALEM and WINSTON will soon have forwarded between \$800 and \$900 to the yellow fever cause. Taking into consideration the population of our towns, we have not been excelled by a more liberal donation.

FAIR GROUND MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the FAIR GROUND COMPANY in the Court-House, on Thursday evening the 3rd inst. All members are urgently requested to attend as business of importance will be transacted.

WHY a man will persist in bruising his fingers driving nails with his wife's flat-irons when S. E. Allen is selling Hammers so cheap, is something beyond our comprehension. Don't forget Allen when you want Hardware.

ROWAN CHARLES, once the clever salesman in Womack & Co.'s Store, has been visiting patients and friends from his newly made western home. He called Thursday and bade us adieu as the time of his departure draweth near. Our best wishes, accompany you, Rowan.

FRANK JENKINS, of Davie county, bids fair to eclipse all our hunters. Up to the 25th ult., he had already captured 52 opossums and 5 coons, with one dog, 10 years old.

Some about here don't make much of a showing with half a dozen dogs.

SEVERAL advertisements posted about town have been very ungraciously defaced and spat upon by some unknown user of the weed. The tampering in the leastwise with a posted notice is subject to a severe penalty.

CHARLEY, the night-watch, came near losing his big canine companion of the quiet hours, from a dose of poison administered by some unprincipled hand. The dog is a harmless animal and masters nobody.

SECTION of our county, in vicinity of the Poor House, have lost numbers of porkers by the ravages of a disease supposed to be cholera. Mr. Charles Walls has had 12 to die and others have suffered likewise, although not to such an extent.

On the 24th ult., a mandamus was served on the Board of Aldermen of Raleigh in the suit of W. A. Lemly vs. the City of Raleigh. The judgment is for \$1,803, with interest on \$6,494 at 8 per cent from the 19th day of August last.

MISS IDA CRUMPLER entered "sweet sixteen" last Wednesday and celebrated the occasion with a host of friends and an enjoyable evening party. Printers are a busy set, and "biz" always before pleasure you knew. Nevertheless our invited typists present, tenders many thanks for the kind remembrance.

D. P. MAST's list of abstract taxes, for this county, received by the State Auditor, stands as follows:

General Tax.	\$ 3,935.58
Special	4,017.96
School	4,669.93
County	26,343.66

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—The attempt to remove Dr. Wheeler has not yet been abandoned by a number of persons who desire to be his successor. Dr. Wheeler and his political friends who are moving to displace him, have returned from a business trip to Washington, but we have not learnt the result.

WE looked at the wrong place on our calendar and wrote again Clemmons' big meeting the 2d Sunday. "The 1st Sabbath of this month, the 6th. Right this time." Friedberg Moravian Church will also have a large service on that day.

THE colored people are having a religious excitement at their camp-meeting grounds near town. Farabee the divine-in-chief, and among many curious features of the meeting is the "Holy Dance," well worth the walk for the sight. The colored folks attend in large numbers and are apparently much interested.

WINSTON AMATEUR MINSTRELS.—Fun in abundance for those who attended the Winston Amateur Minstrel performance, Friday and Saturday nights. Seldom is Tise's Hat filled with a larger, and more respectable audience than on this occasion. The get up of the entire programme was splendid and varied, by the performers, who so well sustained their parts, and could not fail in eliciting praise and applause. Bones [Lew Tatum] and Tambourine, [J. R. Richardson,] of Danville, Va., came over and lent a helping hand, and as characters in negro acts, are seldom surpassed in the South. In their specialties of "You don't say so," and "Is Sarah Jane dead," with a full share of end men wit and spice, 'twas impossible to do otherwise than laugh at the originality and humor. Tatum's stump speeches, "Running for Congress," were capital. The home talent represented by Messrs. Slater, Ra-

ney, Rosenthal, Wilson, Shelton, Wilson, and Hester, are needing of no special comment on the present occasion, as in time past they have already made their mark individually and as a company. Mr. Gibson, of Danville, accompanying Messrs. Tatum and Richardson acted to perfection the feminine part in "Father, dear Father come home," and several other renditions. Mr. Jno. II. Shepherd the interlocutor and manager is clever and obliging and well qualified in that respect. In short, everybody was pleased and the whole affair was conducted splendidly.

The Band enlivened the occasion with a profuse rendition of stirring music, appreciated by all.

Gross proceeds will amount to near \$180, the best portion of which will be forwarded to relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

ENTERPRISE personified, could well be attributed to that colored youth who denoted a couple of squirrels near town, one day last week. The tree was 2 feet in diameter and the entrance to the den 30 feet high; but rather than lose his game, armed with a pocket knife, he ascended and labored patiently, till one of the animals fell a victim. A valuable acquisition would this youth to possum hunters on posted land.

TEA PLANTS.—We noticed, in a few issues since, that we were shown a tenant of fine growth. Since publishing the item, we learn that not less than fifteen of these varieties can be found in town in a very thirsty condition. Mr. Fogles has several and also Mr. Levi Hine. How many more there are we do not know but will be pleased to publish any experiments made.

THE experimental survey of the Yadkin from Wilkesboro to the N. C., bridge near Salisbury, is by this time in progress, and is under the supervision of Col. Abert of the U. S. Civil Engineering Corps. Through the earnest solicitation of Major Robbins \$10,000 have been appropriated by Congress for this purpose. The pleasure boat "Christian Reid," from Salisbury, has been conveyed to Wilkesboro, and will be used by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in this place, on the 26th ult., by E. A. Ebert, Esq., Mr. CICERO D. LUMLY to Miss MARY ELLEN HAUSER.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

S. H. Everett authorizes us to announce that on to-day a week, 10th inst., he will hold a second examination at the Court House, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m. All parties wishing to receive examination and grades as teachers, will please remember the day. Should it prove necessary, the examination will continue the remainder of the week.

Rosenthal, Wilson, Shelton, Wilson, and Hester, are needing of no special comment on the present occasion, as in time past they have already made their mark individually and as a company. Mr. Gibson, of Danville, accompanying Messrs. Tatum and Richardson acted to perfection the feminine part in "Father, dear Father come home," and several other renditions. Mr. Jno. II. Shepherd the interlocutor and manager is clever and obliging and well qualified in that respect. In short, everybody was pleased and the whole affair was conducted splendidly.

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Agriculture.

Plaster and Clover.

If the cultivation of clover is one of the foundation principles of successful American agriculture, plaster (*gypsum*) is its near neighbor. Western farmers—the reading and thinking class—fully appreciate the importance of the first proposition, and are year by year coming to appreciate the value of gypsum as aid in fostering not only the growth of clover but also the true grasses, in which are included all our cereal grains.

The fact that the feeling acknowledging the necessity of using some special application to grass and other crops to stimulate growth, is becoming general, is shown by the number of letters from farmers within the last year, asking for more specific information relating not only to gypsum, but to many others of what are known as special fertilizers. These we have answered from time to time, as they were received. For the reason that land plaster is quite common in Michigan and some other portions of the west, and comparatively cheap, and since we believe that railroads may be induced to make low rates for transportation because it would be carried in an opposite direction from their heavy traffic, we would, as far as the carriage of gypsum substances, consider them in enhanced freights from increased production, we give something of the nature of gypsum and its effects. In the use of this, however, as in the case of all special fertilizers, each farmer should experiment for himself and carefully note results.

Dana, in his "Muck Manual," article 151, says:

"Suppose plaster or gypsum has been applied; the effects of a bushel of plaster per acre, or even the one four-hundredth part of one per cent, of the soil, produces effects on alluvial land, which shows its good results, as far as eye can reach. It seems almost incredible that so minute a portion of mineral can act at all, yet how beautifully this result is explained by the principle that plants decompose, first, this salt; the lime, for plaster is sulphate of lime, then acts on lime, which is thus rendered soluble; while the acid immediately acts on silicates. If silicates of alkali exist in the soil, we would have no changed sulphate of lime for the salt decomposers, were it not for the same salt decomposers, who are also present, the saltates of alkali, having been exhausted, plaster of Paris is formed anew. So long as there is in the soil organic matter, this action continues, and will continue till the plant has gradually withdrawn, for its own use, the acid of the salt which was introduced."

That it is an important integer in the economy of plant life, we may refer to Johnson's "How Crops Grow," which says:

"Sulphate of Lime.—The burned plaster of Paris of commerce is this salt in a more or less pure state. It is readily formed by pouring diluted sulphuric acid on lime or marble. It is found in the ash of most plants, especially that of clover, the bean and other legumes.

In nature, sulphate of lime is usually combined with two molecules of water, and thus constitutes gypsum, which is a rock of frequent and extensive occurrence. In the cells of many plants, as for instance the bean, gypsum may be discovered by the microscope in the shape of minute crystals. It requires four hundred times its weight of water to dissolve it, and being almost universally distributed in the soil, is rarely absent from the water of wells or springs.

These extracts will suffice to show something of the value of plaster, and how it acts upon the constituents of the soil. It is also one of the most valuable substances known for the stable, or where it may be needed to fix nitrogen in its forms as found there.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Agricultural Notes.

The apple and pear crops are much under an average in England.

Baked clay fence posts are in use in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

The statement is repeated from many different sections that the yield of wheat is not so large as was anticipated from the growth of straw.

In hot countries and dry seasons the quantity of milk yielded is less, but the quality is richer. Cold favors the production of cheese, while hot weather augments the amount of butter.

If, by improper or injudicious feeding at any period in the life of a cow, she was made to take on an excessive amount of fat, the cow would ever after be prone to the secretion of fat, to the detriment of milk.

An experienced farmer who has fed artichokes to hogs for upwards of ten years declares that they are a perfect preventive of hog cholera. Cannot this be proved by actual trial the coming season?—*Prairie Farmer*.

The French Government, realizing that national and individual prosperity are dependent upon the development of agriculture, have introduced a bill in the Senate making it obligatory to teach the elements of agriculture and horticulture in the 30,000 primary schools of the nation.

A remedy for horse colic that will never fail: Take a tablespoonful of lard—not too soft—and place on it about as much red precipitate as will lay on the point of a pocket-knife blade, then give it to the sick animal, and if it fails to relieve him in fifteen minutes repeat the dose.—*Clark County (Ky.) Democrat*.

The National Live Stock Journal gives a volume of good advice in the following paragraph: "Breeding for speed alone is at best an uncertain business; and when to this uncertainty we add the expenses of training, the chances of profits are so slight that we would not advise any general farmer to engage in the business, either with trotting or running horses."

Under the mistaken idea that early exposure to cold renders the calf hardy, it is often turned out in early spring into the fields. Exposure to the sharp frosts of spring often injures the condition of young animals, and renders them more liable to contract disease. It is important that every young animal should at first be supplied with an abundance of milk.

An Ohio farmer has a pure-bred Jersey cow that recently had her third calf. She was three years old. Her first calf was dropped at fourteen months old, the second calf at twenty-five months old, and the third as above noted. All were good, strong, healthy calves, and she has raised all of them.

The cow is of fair size, a good milker and enjoys excellent health.—*Minnesota Farmer*.

I. P. Allen, of Elk Falls, Kansas, writes: "We were troubled with potato bugs very much when living in Illinois, and accidentally found out that the fragrance of the white petunia was a deadly poison to them, for when they came near it they would drop dead, and we could gather them up by the shovel-full. My idea is to plant the white petunia around the potato patch and scatter it through it and it will settle the bugs."

Domestic.

HOW TO MAKE WAX FLOWERS.

Wax flowers make a pretty substitute for natural flowers. They may be made with such skill as to closely resemble the natural plant in everything except perfume, and the manufacture of them affords an opportunity for the exercise of great neatness and good taste, as well as observation of the nature and structure of the flowers which it is intended to represent. But little instruction is necessary in learning to make wax flowers. The wax is 100,000 miles in diameter, and one of them would easily swallow up the whole of the planets, Jupiter himself making only a mouthful.

Mader's curious and brilliant speculation is that the star Alcyone is the central sun of our universe, and that our sun and the visible stars are swinging around it in orbit measured by millions of years.

The Thread Telephone.—N. R. Huntlinger, of the Connecticut River Railroad shop, Springfield, Mass., who succeeded in operating a twin-wire telephone across the river, a distance of 1,426 feet, has been further experimenting, and is now able to talk freely and plainly across the river, a distance of 2,450 feet, or within 190 feet of a half mile. For boxes, or mouth-pieces, he uses the same tin ones as with his previous experiment, except that for the silk disk he substitutes thin button iron. To make the experiment more complete and seemingly more difficult, he has run his line in a zigzag way, making numerous angles, but finds that it is not less effective than if perfectly straight. For hangers he uses heavy wire pins, on the ends of which he fastens small non-conductors of glass, the line being fastened to these by a loop of twine about half an inch long. Without these non-conductors the sound passed off at each support. Mr. Huntley has not the least doubt of his ability to use these lines at a distance of a mile, and perhaps further, and is also confident that for ordinary use, such as carrying on conversation between neighbors and friends, they will be brought into general use.—*Boston Advertiser*.

Another theory is that comets and meteor matter falling into the sun may be its alimento to offset the tremendous loss which combustion certainly involves.

It would require the combustion of thirty feet of coal over the entire surface of the sun every second to generate the same heat.

The stars are supposed to average larger than our sun and to have planetary systems like his.

The nearest star is 250,000 times as far as the sun.

It takes eight minutes to come from the sun, but it must have required 50,000 years to come from the farthest visible stars.

When the eleven-year storms on the sun occur, the magnetic need of the earth is variable and sometimes considerably deflected.

The earth is flying round the sun at the rate of 1,000 miles a minute.

The sun and all the stars are moving through space, accompanied by their planetary systems, at rates varying from 20 to 200 miles a second.

Some of the sun spots (craters) are 100,000 miles in diameter, and one of them would easily swallow up the whole of the planets, Jupiter himself making only a mouthful.

Mader's curious and brilliant speculation is that the star Alcyone is the central sun of our universe, and that our sun and the visible stars are swinging around it in orbit measured by millions of years.

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